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THE ALLIED FORCES

Meet With Severe Reverses In Attack on Tien Tsin.

CHINESE ARE VICTORIOUS.

Colonel Liscum, Commander of American, Among the Killed.

TROOPS OF ALL POWERS SUFFERED.

While Assaulting the Walled City on July 13 the International Soldiers Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses—Officials In the Dark About Peking Situation.

Canton, O., July 16.—President McKinley will probably leave Canton for Washington some time during night, reaching there tomorrow. He expects to be absent from Canton for only two or three days on account of Chinese situation. There is talk of an extra session of congress.

Washington, July 16.—The navy department received official confirmation from Admiral Remey of the reverse of the allied forces at Tien Tsin on the morning of the 13th. The dispatch is dated Chefoo, July 16, and says: "Reported that allied forces attacked native city morning 13th, Russians right with Ninth infantry and marines on the left. Losses allied forces large; Russians 100 including artillery col-



Colonel Liscum, Commander of American forces over 40; Japan 58, including colonel; French 25. Colonel Liscum, Ninth infantry; also Captain Davis, marine corps. Captain Lemley, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded. At 7 p. m. the allied attack on native city was repulsed with great loss. Returns incomplete; details not yet confirmed."

ABOUT AMERICAN DEAD. Sketch of Colonel Liscum—Ohio Man Wounded.

Washington, July 16.—Colonel Emerson H. Liscum of the Ninth infantry, who was killed at Tien Tsin, was one of the gallant of the old civil war veterans still in the service. At the outbreak of that war he volunteered as corporal in Company H of the First Vermont infantry, having been born in Vermont. He was mustered out of the volunteers in August, 1861, and immediately entered the regular army as a private in the Twelfth infantry. He was breveted a captain in 1864 for gallant service in the battle of Bethesda church and in the campaign before Richmond, Va. Colonel Liscum was in the recent Santiago campaign with the Ninth infantry and was badly wounded at the battle of San Juan hill. The war department had taken note of his splendid service there and his name was to have been presented at the next session of congress for promotion to the rank of brigadier.

Captain Austin R. Davis, United States marine corps, also killed, was a native of Georgia. He entered the marine corps as second lieutenant on July 1, 1894. He went out to the Philippines in April, 1899, in charge of the marines who took over the Cavite naval station from the military branch. His commission as captain in the marine corps is dated March 3, 1899.

Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, of the marine corps, also wounded, was one of the new officers in the service, having been appointed from Pennsylvania in April, 1899. He was sent to the Philippines immediately upon his appointment and was one of the officers drawn from the Cavite station by Admiral Kumpf at the beginning of the fighting at Taku.

The Captain Buckmiller referred to

in the dispatches as having been wounded is Captain Edwin V. Bockmiller. He is a West Pointer, entering the academy from Ohio in 1885. His first commission was that of a second lieutenant in the Second infantry in 1889. He became attached to the Sixteenth infantry as a captain in 1899 and joined the Ninth infantry by transfer in the same year.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR Was Obligated to Shoot His Own Wounded Soldiers.

New York, July 16.—A dispatch to Tien Tsin, July 8 says ineffectual attempts have been made to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral Seymour was compelled to shoot his own wounded during the recent disastrous retreat of the Peking relief expedition. All the wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured. The bodies of two marines who were captured by the Chinese were recovered, the bodies had been cut into pieces. First the eyes had been hacked out; then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows.

When Admiral Seymour, in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him he asked them: "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercies of the Chinese or be shot by your own comrades?" "We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now that we may die like men," was the piteous response of the helpless men.

A firing squad was told off and while the little allied force stooped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders. A few merciful volleys from the rifles in the hands of friends and the harassed expedition was relieved of its burden of wounded.

Minister Wu's Opinion.

Washington, July 16.—News of the battle of Tien Tsin as brought by the press cables direct from the field, was conveyed to the Chinese minister. The minister followed the recital with wrapt attention interrupting with expressions of astonishment and profound regret at this startling development. He was particularly impressed with the detailed names of the American killed and wounded, which appeared to remove every shadow of doubt and he asked as to the various officers and their families. The scene of the fighting came home vividly to the minister, as he has lived for a long time at Tien Tsin, the close friend and associate of Li Hung Chang during the latter's viceroyalty there and every detail of the engagement around the walls could be followed by him with a personal knowledge of the surroundings. In his mind's eye, he pictured before him the scene of action. Here, he pointed out, was the great walled city, where the native Chinese population lived. Around the city swept the Pei river from Taku toward Peking. Below the walled city a full hour's ride by chair, lay the foreign settlements, or concessions, or compounds. At this latter point, well away from the walls of the main city the foreign citizens with the allied troops have until now been located. The news of the fight at the walls meant, therefore, that the allied forces had advanced from their position well down the Pei-Ho and had attacked the city itself. The outcome of this he viewed with the utmost concern. He spoke with a good deal of freedom, but asked to be excused from any public declaration on the subject.

Nothing From Peking.

London, July 16.—"Revenge today, mourning tomorrow" is practically the universal cry of Europe, but it is sorrowfully admitted that there can be no revenge today, nor, perhaps for many tomorrows, for the incredible barbarities that are reported to have marked the last scenes within the legations at Peking. Nothing is clearer than that the anti-foreign conflagration is rapidly permeating even the hitherto quiescent provinces; and, though it is recognized that every day which leaves Peking in the power of the mob increases the perils and difficulties of the situation, nothing comes from the diplomats of Europe to show that the powers have overcome the jealousies, resulting in general impotency, to which is commonly ascribed the sacrifice of the handful of women, children and men comprising the international colony in Peking. Nothing has been received that adds to the information previously obtained, regarding the massacre.

Prepared For an Uprising.

London, July 16.—There are 5,562 British subjects in China of whom about 650 were in Peking, for whose relatives, following numerous precedents, the British government will undoubtedly exact financial compensation on a heavy scale. Sir Claude Mac-

Donald, the British minister at Peking, long had in view the possibility of some such tragedy as seems to have occurred, and had in a way prepared to meet it. Sir Claude had pledged his wife to shoot her if that were necessary to prevent her from falling into the hands of the natives in event of an uprising and had provided her with quick poison to be used in case of his inability to fulfill his pledge.

Viceroy Will Try.

Berlin, July 16.—The German consul at Chefoo, having communicated to the governor of Shaung Tung Emperor William's offer of a reward of 1,000 taels for the rescue of foreigners in Peking has received the government's reply which is dated July 13, to the effect that the shutting up of foreigners in Peking had deeply touched his heart, but that attempts to relieve them have failed owing to the revolt in Chih-Lai, but the governor adds that he will again try his best to effect their release. At the foreign office here there is no question as to the correctness of the Chinese news of the massacre of the foreigners in Peking.

Action of Chinese.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 16.—Wong Yee Chow presided over an exceedingly interesting meeting of 150 of the Chinese merchants and residents of this city held at their board of trade rooms to give expression to their views on the part of the crisis in China. Resolutions were adopted pledging themselves to do all in their power to uphold and assist in upholding the laws of the United States so long as they are residents of this country. They heartily disapprove of words and speeches tending to produce animosity and misunderstandings between them and the citizens of this country.

Several Americans Wounded.

Tien Tsin, July 13, via Shanghai, July 16.—Seven thousand of the allied troops were attempting to storm the walls of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers. The Americans, Japanese and French troops are attacking from the west and the Russians from the east. The Americans suffered terribly. As the press representative left the field the chief surgeon of the Ninth infantry said a conservative estimate that 25 per cent of the Americans were hit. Colonel Emerson Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded, as he was walking in front of the troops. Major Regan and Captains Buckmiller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded. The marines' losses include Captain Davis killed and Butler, Leonard and several others wounded.

Groundless Report.

San Francisco, July 16.—Ho Yow, Chinese consul general, considers the rumors which have come from Washington of a threatened uprising in this city against the Chinese residents as utterly groundless. "Never since the administration of my consulate," he said, "have there been fewer cases of violence against the Chinese. In fact, I fail to recall a single case in any part of the district within the last two months that in any way indicates hostility to my countrymen on account of the difficulties at home."

Effect of Tien Tsin Defeat.

London, July 16.—The defeat of the allied forces at Tien Tsin seems to place that town in desperate straits, and if retreat to Taku is necessitated, observers consider that it will be likely to decide the policy of wavering viceroys. The departure of Admiral Seymour from Tien Tsin and the movement of warships toward Shan Hai-Kuan on the Gulf of Liaotung, are taken to indicate that the route may be adopted for an advance on Peking, which is distant 170 miles from Shan Hai-Kuan.

More Troops For China.

Washington, July 16.—The council lasted for some time and the situation was thoroughly discussed. In all probability the president will come in within the next two or three days to remain a day or two. There is reason to believe that 8,000 or 10,000 troops will be gotten together as rapidly as possible and hurled to China. Some of these probably will be taken from Cuba. If the situation requires more congress will have to be called together to provide for them.

Americans Win.

Paris, July 6.—The American athletes started by winning the first two events on the program at the exposition. The first was the 200 metres hurdle race and resulted: A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania first, N. G. Pritchard, champion 100 yards runner of India second, and Walter B. Tewksbury of the University of Pennsylvania third.

BLOOD SPOTS Seen Along the Road Which Jester Was Traveling.

New London, Mo., July 16.—Testimony in the Jester trial was continued. Mrs. Rebecca Steward, wife of Captain Steward who testified on Saturday last to seeing a pool of blood and blood spots in the road in Hulin lane, along which Jester was traveling, fully corroborated her husband's testimony. Mrs. Amanda Clark testified that she, too, accompanied by her sister, rode along Hulin lane on the same day and when near an old Presbyterian church she met Jester with two teams and wagons. She spoke to Jester but he did not reply. She saw the figure of a man lying on the floor of the wagon under some covering. When the wagons had passed she saw blood spots in the snow and further on she saw a pool of blood in the road. When she returned from Middle Grove she noticed that the trail of blood turned at the mouth of Hulin lane.

GREAT DAMAGE Done by Heavy Rain Storm in the Northwest.

Lacrosse, Wis., July 16.—What the weather bureau reports to be the heaviest rainstorm in Lacrosse and vicinity for three years has been raging here for the past three days. The storm was general in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Much damage has been done locally. All railroads have suffered from washouts. The Milwaukee road ran its trains from Dubuque to Prairie du Chien on the Burlington tracks and the Viroqua branch of the Milwaukee road is out of commission entirely. The hail did a great deal of damage to crops in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Surveys in Alaska.

Washington, July 16.—Three of the surveying parties recently sent to Alaska by the United States Geological survey are now at work in the Nome district and its extensions in the Seward peninsula. They are in charge of Messrs. E. C. Barnard, A. H. Brooks and W. J. Peters. Mr. Barnard will make a topographic map on a scale of four miles to the inch and Mr. Brooks will make geologic investigations covering the area thus mapped. He will determine the extent of gold-bearing formation and trace out the conditions of occurrence of the veins from which the placer gold has been derived.

Republican League.

St. Paul, July 16.—The State Republican league met here and the business was transacted at one session. Captain S. R. Vansant, Republican candidate for governor delivered the principal address. After the reports of officers and committees were made the convention elected officers. More interest was manifested in the coming of Governor Roosevelt than than in the state convention. Large delegations have arrived.

Protest Against the Fight.

New York, July 16.—Mayor Van Wyck sent a letter to President York of the police board in which the writer protests against the match between Erne and McGovern, billed to come off at Madison Square Garden on the ground that the garden is not the property of any chartered boxing club; has not been leased for one year for the exclusive purpose of noiding boxing matches and the fight will therefore be contrary to the Horton law. The letter was sent to Chief Devery with instructions to investigate and use his discretion.

Trieber Recommended.

Little Rock, July 16.—The Republican state central committee recommended Jacob Trieber for appointment as judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Arkansas. Mr. Trieber is at present United States district attorney and will be succeeded by William G. Whipple, of Little Rock. H. H. Myers of Brinkley was recommended for register of the United States land office at Little Rock.

Scale Signed.

Pittsburg, July 16.—The Amalgamated association scale has been signed for the five sheet mills of the Republic Iron works on the south side and work has been resumed. This is the first union plant in the Pittsburg district to start. A general resumption of the sheet mills of the country is not looked for before the latter part of next month, or until there is an improvement in the trade conditions.

Washington, July 16.—The department of agriculture has issued regulations for the proper execution of the Lacey laws of the protection and importation of birds. A circular containing the regularities has been published. It explains that the department merely purposes to supplement and not to hamper or replace the work hitherto done by the state commissions and organizations.

CALEB POWERS' TRIAL.

Telegrams Sent by the Defendant Identified In Court.

TIME OF ARRIVAL OF JIM HOWARD.

Prosecution Will Show That the Man, Accused of Firing the Bullet, Arrived In Frankfort Prior to Tragedy.

Georgetown, Ky., July 16.—The trial of Former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being accessory to the Goebel murder, was resumed. It was county court day in Scott county and hundreds of farmers from this and adjoining counties are here, but there was no excitement.

A squad of deputy sheriffs still remain on duty at the court room door and search all persons entering the room to prevent any one entering with pistols.

A letter signed by Caleb Powers in which this expression was used, "I have had a hard time getting Taylor and others to start, but they are all right now and this things will soon end," was filed and made part of the record.

Mrs. W. B. Anderson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Barboursville, the home of Powers, resumed the stand to identify telegrams sent through that office which are supposed to have a bearing on the case. On motion of the prosecution a subpoena duces tecum was awarded, requiring James Eggleston of Frankfort to bring into court the railroad register showing the time of arrival and departure of trains at Frankfort the day of the assassination.

The purpose of this is to contradict the claim of the defense that Jim Howard, who is alleged to have fired the shot, arrived after the assassination.

Howard at one time claimed that the train on which he came did not arrive until afterward, but the register shows that it arrived some 30 minutes previous to the murder and in addition the proposition will offer proof to show that Howard spent the night in the city.

Mrs. Anderson reiterated her statement made on Saturday that many of the telegrams on file in her office for the months of January and February had been tampered with. The defense objected to introduction of several telegrams as evidence because they were only copies. The objection was overruled. The first telegrams read were from Powers to the various captains charged with the business of getting up their excursion of mountain men to go to Frankfort and most of them read "How many can you insure from your county? Wire immediately."

The defense filed a formal objection to their competency as evidence. Nothing new was brought out in the testimony of Mrs. Anderson, the telegrams produced by her being the same that were produced by her at the Culton examining trial at Frankfort.

Henry Kelly, manager of the Postal Telegraph office at Frankfort was next introduced to prove telegrams sent through the Frankfort office.

The telegrams were identified by Mr. Kelly but were not read. They were placed in an envelope and sealed up for future consideration.

Other telegrams were identified by other witnesses, including one from Powers to Robert Noaks, calling him to Frankfort at Powers' expense for conference.

Federation of Labor.

Denver, July 16.—The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor convened in regular quarterly meeting in this city. The meeting promises to have important results as action will probably be taken with reference to the Chicago building trades lockout, the St. Louis strike, the cigar makers' trouble in New York and the Couer d'Alene affair. Among other things a decision is expected with reference to making an eight-hour day test.

Injunction Granted.

Louisville, July 16.—Judge Evans in the federal court granted an injunction pendente lite in the suit of the Louisville and Nashville, Chesapeake and Ohio, Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis and Southern railways against the Kentucky railroad commission. The injunction is to prevent the operation of the McChord railroad bill, passed March 10, last and becoming operative on June 12.

Louisa, Ky., July 16.—Wesley Ellis shot and instantly killed Jesse Cox in Wayne county, West Virginia, eight miles from here. They were neighbors and had been enemies for a long time. Ellis surrendered to the officers.